

inspected by the health-officer of the city

intence sixty-four new schools; that expending in education *ninety thousand pounds*, it has *twenty-three* schools on its list than the former Boards had, when were spending only *seventy thousand pounds*; and it has so conducted its affairs as to drive into an open opposition to its interference nearly one-third of the population of the colony.

3. Another piece of puffing in connection with

(From the Melbourne Argus.)
a matter for congratulation that his Honor M.

Public Schools Act in force a passing notice.
The Secretary in his after dinner speech
at Goulburn, reported he had said.—“This Act received
Queen’s assent in a very distinguished manner,
and it was one of the Colonies went out of his way
to compliment the colony on its wisdom in taking
the measure. The Council in their printed report, seen
as well as their President to make use of the ‘Deep
Buckingham and Chandos,’ and the Duke of
20th March, 1867,” but for the rest he did not
retreat on the words, and they are as follow :—“With re-
spect to the Act No. 22, to make better provision for
the education of the natives, I have to inform you
has been arrived at on a matter of so much difficulty
importance to the welfare of the colony, and I hope that
you will find found to work well and satisfactorily to
of all religious persons, and I am glad to hear of
ment to the colony on the wisdom and soundness
of the measure.” The Colonial Secretary, how-
ever, has taken occasion to state elsewhere at Goul-
burn, that they of course were not without some
faith, and felt obliged to the Duke of Bucking-
ham and Chandos for his civility. It seems almost a shame

so assiduously puff'd, is absolutely worthless. For
 since the public are told, on undeniable authority

4. I may here notice another little delusion, practiced by the Colonial Secretary on his attendance at Goulburn, endeavored to persuade them that the present as well as the past usurpation of his rights was a necessary consequence of the British nation's having asserted that the civil liberties of the British nation rested on hanging, drawing, and quartering traitors. It is not from the statutes of the State of Massachusetts that the usurpation of his rights is to be traced, but from the American school system, kindly printed by Government for the use of inquiring minds. It is not from the laws added the following year, but from the report of the Committee on the attendance in the schools the laws of Massachusetts as precise and peremptory as could be desired; but to the same end, the same result. The Tocqueville's Penitentiary found more forcibly than any other country in the world that it is not supported by public sentiment. In spite of all punishments and penalties, alienists turn out to be more numerous than ever, and the same is true of the American schools. That the two evils are increased is not admit of a doubt. The testimony on the matter is unanimous.

Dogs and other animals have been bitten by

out by the report, they are not to make other matters bro-
therly. The report states that the teacher is the marked differ-
ence of tone employed in treating the Denominational and
non-Denominational schools. The report also states that, in a
common word, smothering the *fact* of the Denominational
schools is generally treated with fairness and reasonable in-
ference. This more lenient treatment is proper enough in
the present stage of the inquiry, but, more generally exhibit-
ed by the inspectors than it is, is to be partially applied. That it is partially ap-
plied is not perhaps of much consequence as regards the in-
quiry, but it is a fact that the treatment of the Denominational
schools is even in this respect unfair, but it becomes a
very injurious as it affects individual teachers. It is a
tendency to destroy anything like the proper rela-
tion between the Denominational and non-Denominational
appearance of being done for the purpose of driving it
out of Denominational schools or disgusting them altogether
with the prohibition. Some of the inspectors (it would
be impossible to name them) have been very much in-
volved in the President of the Council, and passages may
be easily selected from the reports which, though not
unfair, are calculated to give a false impression of the
confidence which ought to be given to the documents.

ove that no dependence could be placed on
y. All such experiments, however, must be u

in which they appear. These gentlemen of high philosophy decide with all teachers, Public school and District school alike, that the best way to teach is to give, almost every description a "but" is introduced, suggesting some defect, which from the very vagueness and technicality with which it is described, must, I shall think, be understood by the reader to be a defect. For instance, it can be stated of a school that the pupils are contented and orderly, and the instruction given to them appropriate, and the methods of the teaching intelligent, and the teacher a good teacher, and the school correct and may be a sensitive teacher by publishing to the world that his method is "not sufficiently penetrative," or that his method is "not sufficiently positive." The teacher naturally feels much more depressed by these criticisms than he does cheered by those of an opposite character. He feels that they are made by a person who has no knowledge of the nature of judgment and of the force of language, if they have any force and meaning at all. He understands them far more as casting a slight upon his art. Again, as in certain schools, there appears an almost total inattention to the part of the curriculum which is called the history, the inaccuracy of which is only excused by want of information on the part of the

ment for the benefit of the public, and he should be well rewarded by the advantage which he

[illegible]

case. Whether it would not have been more properly administered far larger doses of stimulants, and sent the patient, possibly, to the workhouse, or

ALEXANDER GORDON

DARLING RIVER.

— To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Can Mr Bruce (who, I am told, was the frame of the Register of Brands Act) and his colleagues have neglected something so important as to see that they have made the passing of it, in two instances, large machine cattle have been stolen and driven through a popular market to market, without any hindrance. I think I safely say no such wholesale trading would be heard of by the passing of this absurd and arbitrary Act.

It would also be as well for Mr Bruce to account for the fact that the Government has not yet cleared up the rumour about the Escondido district. Mr E. M'Douglass says our Darling chain were never even infected, although

Attention has been repeatedly drawn to the fact that a sum of £12,000 has been

I give Mr. Bruce all the credit for his "pleurs" formation. But the Brauning Act is sad and will be a failure.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR.—As the report in yesterday's *Herald*, of the Prince & Nowlin, decided in the Banco Court on Wednesday, does not give the reasons for its decision, I am dependent in consequence you will kindly allow space surprising the Courier for some words.

No mention is made of the operations of the New South Wales Cotton-Growing Association previous to the Saturday soliciting subscribers on the Hunter, or its manager, Mr. (or as he called himself) Colonel De Colin.

At the time the subscribers on the Hunter were asked to join, Mr. De Colin had been for some weeks daily conducting operations for raising cotton on behalf of the New South Wales Association, on land leased from Mr. Hodge, and although defendant and others were disposed, at first to give him credit for the knowledge he professed to possess of the value of the soil, they have since learned

ever to do. I may mention that of the sum paid by the former boards above £12,000 came from

arrived, proved that the colonel was practically acquainted with the culture of cotton than themselves, totally unfit for carrying out the objects of the association, and that they were not in a position to raise money, maintain, and lease at an exorbitant rent. Whereupon, Graham, therefore, first asked defendant and others to leave subscribers to his association they could not do so, and then he asked them to leave the grounds that they had formed an association of their own for similar purposes, the expenses of which they would have to bear themselves, but that he would have no objection to their faithfulness in the purchase of De Coin's management, and because of this he asked defendant and others to leave the grounds in respect to the land and the opportunity of cotton to be raised on, for these latter reasons, defendant and others felt certain, and pointed out, that nothing but could ensue. It was only on the faith of the statement of Graham that defendant and others had joined, and therefore, they would be held harmless of loss from these arrangements entered into before they joined, that they consented to give their names, which was also clearly stated by Graham in the course of his defence.

They protested against their liability as soon as they

Public schools was in contemplation during
is equally certain that, as to most of them, the

learned that the guarantee land was not available as
presented to them, not because they then for the first
discovered that there would be a loss, for they were at
outset aware of that, or because they desired to creep
of a just liability, but having been induced to subscribe
before stated, they felt it to be unjust that they should
arrangements made prior to their joining, in which
had no voice, and which they had suffered could not
in loss; these expenses incurred, in all fairness, have
borne by those who contracted the liabilities out of w
they arose.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
JOHN NOWLAND

22nd May.

THE speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli on the above subject have already been given in the *Herald*. Though not in chronological order, we reprint the speech of Mr. Bright.

myself, of opinion that there is no class in any country more interested in a strict adherence to the principles of political economy carried out by benevolence and just men than the humblest and poorest classes. I have heard many say that the House has never known me, as long as I have been here, and so long as I sit here will, I trust, never know me, to propose or advocate anything which shall interfere with what is called the (Hear, hear.) The House has never known me, as long as I have been here, and so long as I sit here will, I trust, never know me, to propose or advocate anything which shall interfere with what is called the (Hear, hear.) But then I don't think, as some people seem to do, that the land is really intended to be a great mistake. I am not speaking of very poor men, nor do I think that a very poor man ought to possess land; but it cannot be a crime or an error for a man to be a landlord. If he would, if he could, become the possessor of land or of his farm. (Hear, hear.) Now, about two centuries ago two very celebrated men in this country endeavoured to form a constitution for this country in North America. Shaftesbury, the statesman, and Locke, the philosopher, attempted to frame a constitution, and they did so with the notion of having great proprietors of the soil. I recollect that Mr. Bancroft, the historian of the colonisation of the United States, describing the folly of that attempt and its utter failure, said, "The great proprietors of the soil were the great proprietors of the soil, and therefore the perpetual degradation of the cultivators of the soil was enacted. There is no country in the world in which there are only landlords and tenants, and no great estates, as there are in England, the population in which the degradation of the cultivating tenant is not absolutely secured. Now, I hope that hon. gentlemen opposite, and some of those on this side who may be present, will not be so foolish as to suppose that I do not for a moment imagine that I am discussing the question in any spirit of hostility. I will not say to the assembly of Ireland, but to the landowners of Ireland in their treatment of this question have greatly mistaken not only the interests of the population but their own." I was told the other day by a gentleman that he had been asked to make a calculation to give a good opinion upon it, that the whole of Ireland might be bought for twenty years' purchase. You know that the land of England is worth thirty years' purchase, and a great deal of it is worth more than that. I suppose that the Government which legislation might, to a great degree, remove that the land of Ireland is worth so much less at this moment than is the land of England. (Hear, hear.) The buying of farms, I put it to the House whether, if it be right to lend to landlords for improvements, to lend to tenants for improvements, to lend to the poor for improvements, to lend to those who propose to carry on public works, and to those who have to pay for the ravages of the cattle plague—if it be right for Parliament to lend money for all these things, and to let either it or the tenant be the lender, to lend money to a certain extent in order that, in cases where it might be highly advantageous to landlords, and where they would be willing to consent, a portion of the tenant farmers of the country might be enabled to buy the land for their own farms? Now, bear in mind that I have never spoken about peasant proprietors. Do not care whether they are peasant proprietors or what they are, but I am sure that if the Government were more proprietors, and some will be small and some will be large. But it will be quite proper for Parliament, if it thought fit, to do nothing for this transaction. I am not at all in favour of the tenant who will be willing to buy in cases where there is less than a certain fixed quantity of acres. What I believe is that, if the tenant could establish from among the tenantry of Ireland a class of proprietors who would be able to buy the land for their own farms, and these who are actually landless, and would give steadiness, loyalty, and peace to the whole population of the island. (Hear, hear.) The Government of the United Kingdom, I am sure, knows perfectly well at the present time how to do the necessary money, but I may give one fact to show how the plan would work: the extent to which you would carry it would be left to the decision of Parliament. I am not at all in favour of the tenant who would pay 35 years, the tenant paying 5 per cent. he would have paid the whole of the money back, with interest, and have become the owner of his farm. If you were to do this, I am sure that the Government of the United Kingdom Commissioners, and to repair the ravages of the cattle plague, namely, 31 per cent. of course the tenant paying 5 per cent. would repay the principal of the money, and the Government would be left with 35 years, the tenant paying 5 per cent. he would have paid the whole of the money back, with interest, and have become the owner of his farm. If you were to do this, I am sure that the Government of the United Kingdom Commissioners, and to repair the ravages of the cattle plague, namely, 31 per cent. of course the tenant paying 5 per cent. would repay the principal of the money, and the Government would be left with 35 years, the tenant paying 5 per cent. he would have paid the whole of the money back, with interest, and have become the owner of his farm. 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that the new owners were cultivating very considerable tracts of land which in former times had never been cultivated at all. The appearance of the villages, he said, was a proof of the fact that the land had passed through them, being so wholly different to that which you would see in any other part of the country. Now, what had happened here? The great estate of an embarrassed nobleman had been sold, and the land had been parcelled out. The land had been paid for, the tenants were in possession, the old, miserable hovels had been pulled down, new houses had been built, and new villages were given to the world. He said, "Well, and if you could have been in Ireland some such change in many districts, you would have a new life there, and h. n. gentlemen would scarcely know the country from what they came from." He then said, "I am a poor air rhymer, and to my hon. friend (Mr. Mill) to say that I do not believe that the time has come in Ireland—and I believe it never will come—when it will be necessary to have recourse to the expedient of a land bill, which is the only one which he has submitted to his countrymen." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I think it has been admitted by many gentlemen that it is conceivable that such a thing might at some time come in Ireland. It seems to me that it would be necessary in Ireland. It seems to me that not a little of our present difficulties are owing to the attempts of the landlords of Ireland to preserve their political influence by endeavouring to prevent the sale of the land, or the making of the votes of the tenants. Suppose they had not the temptation to withhold leases. The state of things in Ireland would have been much better. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I think that the question of the question of the ballot, but I believe that even without objection to see that admirable piece of election machinery tried in Ireland. I was speaking only a few days ago of the fact that the Government of the Waterford of the Tipperary Election Committee—the forget which—and he said, "We could not unseat the members, although the evidence was perfectly frightful, because it was shown that the election was not free, and that the Government was in the country." (A laugh.) I think he said only three men were killed (laughter) and twenty-eight seriously wounded. (Great laughter.) We all smile at these things, and some of you laugh at them. I think that the Government is in a very serious matter. It exists in no country in the world where the ballot is in operation. "Oh yes," Hear, hear, and laughter. And if it were to be introduced, and if conducting elections in Ireland it would have two results—it would render the election perfectly tranquil, and at the same time it would withdraw—a most blessed deprivation to the landowners—a right which they have to make use of to make use of your tenant's vote for the support of your own political party; and if that temptation were withdrawn you would have much more independence in the country. I think that the Government would take a step not only highly favourable to the prosperity of your tenant, but one that would greatly conduce to your own prosperity and your own independence. (Hear, hear.) I think that the Government should add this, that I, of course, feel that I stand at a disadvantage in making, in a House where landowners are so powerful and so numerous, a proposition of this nature; but I have, at all events, shown that I am not a member of the Government, and that what I propose is not contrary to the principles of political economy, and that if Government is at liberty to lend money for all the purposes to which I have alluded, it is at liberty to lend money to lend money for this greater purpose. (Cheers.) And I venture to express my opinion, without the smallest hesitation or doubt, that if this thing were done, it would be a great benefit to the thousands of farmer proprietors in Ireland, and I find that their influence would be altogether loyal, that it would extend around them throughout the whole country, and that white you were adding to the power of the Government, which is the only industry in Ireland from its slumber, that you would create an amount of wealth previously unknown, and with that wealth of course, considerable improvement in the country. (Hear, hear.) Well, sir, it may appear egotistical to make this further remark, but I think, if the House will permit me, I will make it. Last year, under the leadership of the right hon. gentleman who accepted a seat in the Government, I was asked to go to the House and labour to convince you was right. (Cheers.) And on Wednesday last—only two days ago—almost by a unanimous vote we accepted a proposition with regard to the Church rate, which is the only question that but almost without opposition, and I presume that that for the formality of the third reading we have done with that question for ever. Now, if you would accept of a proposition which would be a great benefit to the country, and which would be a great benefit to the noble lord the member for King's Lynn, and the right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister, is considered the next—perhaps I ought to say the next—question, and I think that it is a question that is the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) Now, what is it that is offered by the Government in this matter? The noble lord himself says very little about it, but he is evidently not very easy on the subject. The noble lord the member for King's Lynn, the Established Church lies at the root of every other question in Ireland. (Hear. The noble lord the member for King's Lynn said that it was the same question, and the great and solemn question we were to discuss. And now, sir, I will turn to the question which, in the substance of the noble lord the Chief Secretary, the noble lord the member for King's Lynn, and the right hon. gentleman the Prime Minister, is considered the next—perhaps I ought to say the next—question, and I think that it is a question that is the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) Now, what is it that is offered by the Government in this matter? The noble lord himself says very little about it, but he is evidently not very easy on the subject. The noble lord the member for King's Lynn, the Established Church lies at the root of every other question in Ireland. (Hear. The noble lord the member for King's Lynn said that it was the same question, and the great and solemn question we were to discuss. 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SATURDAY EVENING.

The Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

Brandy	£986 17 3
Gin	52 10 0
Whisky	13 0 0
Rum	594 0 0
Tobacco	68 0 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	45 10 0
Tobacco and snuff	161 10 0
Tea	27 7 6
Rice	2 18 0
Hops	12 0 0
Pilgrimage	63 14 0
Valeur	
Total	£1307 2 7

We have Melbourne papers to the 21st instant, on which date the *Argus* reports as to the markets:—

We have very little business to report to-day. The decline

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The Cape Town Herald of 19th March has the following trade report:-

Business has been very quiet since our last monthly report. The principal complaints of dullness are constant. The reason is all that can be desired, and the champions of provision are not numerous. The demand for wheat is not so great as usual. From one end of the colony to the other the cost of living is being reduced by the abundance of most articles of daily consumption. The demand for farmers' produce is likely to be somewhat better with their abundant crops than was at first thought. The partial failure of the crops in the Australian colonies, and the consequent dearth of provisions in those countries, will not, we expect any supplies of breadstuffs from abroad. This will throw us at present upon our own resources; and prices of wheat and flour will be high. The demand for iron is being continually revived by Mr. March's gold discoveries.

The Times, commenting on the importation of precious metals, furnishes the following statistics:-

1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729

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The Jane Spiers from Batavia, brings 16,098 baskets sugar.

MELBOURNE STOCK REPORT.
DALLMAHER CAMPBELL & CO.
Melbourne, May 30.
PAY CATTLE.—1940 were entered for the week's sale, which is considerably in excess of the previous week's sale. The quality of the stock offered is no regards the quality of stock offered. The usual position of the stock is as follows: The description of which, on the whole, was very good. The stock was sold at a very high price, and was an exceedingly dull one, owing to the majority of the buyers being absent from the sale. The stock was sold at a very high price, and was an exceedingly dull one, owing to the majority of the buyers being absent from the sale. The stock was sold at a very high price, and was an exceedingly dull one, owing to the majority of the buyers being absent from the sale.

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a.gov.au/nla.news-pa

From the *Times of India*, of the 11th April, we extract the following comments on, and despatches from Dr. Livingstone:—

The anxiously-hoped-for letters from Dr. Livingstone have arrived at Bombay. The letters now to hand are dated early in 1867, having been at that time consigned to the Benin powder merchant, bearing the *soubriquet* of "Bundony," or "Hunderky," the native term for "a gun." This man, though he is one subserving the slave trade, which it is Dr. Livingstone's life purpose to dry up at its sources, has fully justified the confidence he had previously inspired in the Doctor; and if, as stated, his long delay can be accounted for, the said "Bundony," deserves generous recompense. It being January last when these letters arrived at Zanzibar, there are yet nine or ten months of Livingstone's wanderings to be accounted for. There is, however, the testimony of the Mussulman ivory-trader, who was at Ujiji on the northern end of Lake Tanganyika in October last, when he heard that an Englishman had arrived there. This item of evidence, taken in conjunction with former hints of similar value, added to the consideration that the desertion of his followers and the loss of his baggage animals, sufficiently account for the Doctor being four months longer than he intended in arriving at Ujiji. And all the few circumstances known form tolerably substantial ground for hopefulness concerning him. The link that is needed is some letter from the last-named place to which supplies were sent for Livingstone by Dr. Seward, then Acting Political Agent at Zanzibar, and which the traveller had fully arranged to aim for, as is proved by the passage in his letter quoted elsewhere:—

"When we got to Tanganyika Lake we hope for news, and to find a second supply of goods. I shall write to you from thence." Now, why has not the Doctor written? or why, if he did write, has not the Mussulman ivory trader brought his letters? These questions may be met on various suppositions that are quite consistent with the probability that Dr. Livingstone had set off again on his northward journey refreshed and comforted, and still accompanied with his brave Nassick boys. The motives for the ill conduct of the sepoys have yet to be explained; but as to Moussa and the Johanna men, the exposure of the lying device to cover their cowardice is already complete. The severe privations endured by Dr. Livingstone and his faithful companions are indicated very plainly in the private letter that will be found below, and the results of his explorations up to the date of February, 1867, are fully stated in the despatches from Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Churchill to the Foreign Office and the Geographical Society, which will be found in another column. However the scientific value of the Doctor's perilous journey, it is much to be desired that some means will be devised whereby his great desire will be accomplished—that of supplanting the internal slave trade of Eastern Africa with a legitimate commerce that shall give an impetus to all the producing powers of those fertile and well-watered regions. The receipt of letters at Zanzibar which may have been left by Livingstone at Ujiji in October last will now be anxiously looked for.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a private letter from Dr. Livingstone to a gentleman in Bombay. It is dated March 2nd, 1867, and was written at Bembo:—

"I have been unable to send anything to the coast since I left it, till now, and have heard nothing from the coast. . . . We have been very long in our progress hither, but I think we are now on the watershed between the Zambezi and Isapula, which flows, as reports say, into Lake Tanganyika.

"I have only nine of a following, but hope to get on in time, and do what I have undertaken. In some parts we had plenty of meat; I could easily supply the pot with my rifle. In other parts nothing could be procured, and we had to go on as best we could. It was the rainy season, and we had a long trudge through dripping forests, with the soil often so sloppy the feet were constantly wet.

"This was made worse by want of food, not of fine dishes, but of even a little porridge. The people could not sell grain; they were subsisting themselves on mushrooms, which are very good as catsup, but wretched watery food, producing vivid visions of the roast beef of bygone days.

"Now we have come to a land where food is to be bought, and we mean to rest a little.

"When we get to Tanganyika Lake we hope for news, and to find a second supply of goods. I shall write to you from thence.

"Tell me that his dog turned out a famous one, and I am never so sorry for any animal as when I lately lost him. He had more spirit than fifty country dogs, and as soon as we got a hut in a village he kept it clear of all curs, and never stole himself. He was as much of an attraction as the white man himself; he took charge of the whole line of march, and was so spirited he went at anything. This is how we lost him:—We had to wade a marsh a mile wide and 'twas deep—a peaty bottom with holes made by buffaloes' feet, which made us all founder. I went first, and forgot the poor doggie. He must have swam among the boys, each one minding himself, till he was drowned: no one noticed him.

"I am unable to write to Dr. Wilson, though I ought to do so, but the slave trader will not give me more time. I consumed Mrs. —'s extract of meat from real gnawing hunger, and found it excellent. I have lost all my medicines—the worst loss of goods I ever sustained. You will excuse my brevity. The slavery party leaves, and I must write several letters.

"Blessings from the Highest be to you all my dear friends.

"DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

We are indebted to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the following interesting despatches. Although Dr. Livingstone's letter is more than a twelvemonth old, it must be borne in mind that it was written about six months subsequent to the time when the rascally Johanna men reported the doctor's death to have taken place.

From Henry A. Churchill, Esq., C.B., Political Agent at Zanzibar, to C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

"Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor of Bombay, a copy of my despatch of this day's date, addressed to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the receipt of letters from Dr. Livingstone.—I have, &c.

"HENRY A. CHURCHILL.

"Zanzibar, 27th January, 1868."

To the Right Honorable Lord Stanley.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to report the receipt of letters from Dr. Livingstone.

"Bundony (gun), or Magur Malupu (short legs), as his real name appears

to be, who was said, some months ago, to be on his way to the coast, arrived on the 24th instant, and delivered the long-expected letters into my hands. While others who had left Wemba with Bundony, had reached this month ago, he had been, within a few days, a whole year on his journey; his excuse, which is after all a good one, is that he was detained in the interior by business.

"Dr. Livingstone's letters, which I have the honour to transmit to your lordship, as per accompanying list, will speak for themselves. He was first deterred from passing to the north of the Nyassa by the dread his followers had conceived of the merciless Zulu or Mafti tribe inhabiting the north-western border of the Lake. In proceeding towards the southern extremity the behaviour of the sepoys was such—killing, as they did the beasts of burden, with the hope of inducing the traveller to return—that they had to be dismissed; the havidar had to be sent away next; and on attaining the southern end of the Nyassa, the Johanna men left in a body. Dr. Livingstone, little daunted by the dismemberment of his party, proceeded on his journey with only nine lads hardly capable of carrying his lighter loads; and after many difficulties and privations, of which it is to be hoped he will live to give an account, he arrived on February 1, 1867, at Bembo or Wemba. He expected to reach the Tanganyika by the month of May last, and will have been at Ujiji in June. At Ujiji he will have found provisions and medicine sent to him there in July 1866 by Dr. Seward. It is little likely that further provisions sent to him now—reaching Ujiji, as they would, probably a year after his expected arrival there—would ever reach, particularly as no indication is given of his course after that place.

"Bundony and his companions, one of whom had accompanied Captain Burton to the Tanganyika as one of the 'sons of Hamlet,' were questioned with reference to the geography of the country between Wemba and the coast, and from their description it would appear that no river of any magnitude had been crossed anywhere; nor does Dr. Livingstone mention the existence of any river of any size other than the Chambezi or Zambezi of the Loapula, which do not join the Tanganyika or the Nyassa. Under such circumstances (a complete circle having been described round the Nyassa conjointly by Dr. Livingstone and Bundony's party) the important question of the disconnection of the Nyassa and the Tanganyika appears to be satisfactorily solved.

"It may be interesting to your lordship to read what Bundony and his companions say relative to the country they have travelled over, and although information of this nature cannot be implicitly relied upon, it is nevertheless not quite valueless. I beg leave to transmit to your lordship a transcript of Bundony's replies to my questions.

"The Johanna men deserve punishment for the want of truth they have exhibited in reporting Dr. Livingstone's death, and I purpose addressing H. H. Sultan Abdullah and Mr. Sunley on the subject as soon as I have an opportunity.—I have, &c.,

"HENRY A. CHURCHILL.

"Zanzibar, 27th January, 1868."

"P.S.—We have further news of Dr. Livingstone's arrival at Ujiji towards the middle of last October, as your lordship will perceive from Issa bin Abdullah's statement."

Statement of Bundony, the bearer of Dr. Livingstone's letter to the Coast.

"Zanzibar, 25th January, 1868."

"I arrived here on the evening of the 24th, from Wemba, which I left almost a year ago. I quit Wemba in company with one Sherif, who had about as many porters with him as I had. Mine were thirty-five in number; his were a few more. We parted company before we reached the coast, I having business on the way.

"Quoted, one of my fellow-travellers, was with Haji Abdullah's (Captain Burton's) expedition to Ujiji, some years ago. My name is properly Magur Malupu, (short legs), but I am also called Bundony. We were on the point of starting for the Coast when the Mzungu, the white man, requested me to take charge of a packet of letters for the Consul at Zanzibar. The Mzungu looked in very good health; he had allowed his beard to grow, and wore a white cloth round his cap, as if it had been spoiled. M'tuka is the Sultan of Wemba, Marungu is not Wemba, which is some distance from the former. If, for instance, we

A suppose Tanganyika to be at point A, and Marungu at B, Wemba would be at point C, and M'tuka at D. There is no large river near Wemba. The streamlets are small, and I don't know what river they join, but I should think they go towards the west. I have crossed the Chambezi. It is a large river, and it would take one five days to get to it from Wemba (M'tuka). I crossed no large river between Wemba and Buganyama. I ascertained from Bundony and his companions that it would take at least three months for letters or provisions to reach Ujiji, provided that no stoppages were experienced on the way. The distance between Wemba and Marungu is said by Makanjeva (the third individual) to be 19 marches; namely, one day from Wemba to M'benda, one day to M'wira, and one to Ungaru Kusuma, one to Keobwe, and 15 days' journey to the Saum (the title of the Chief of Marungu).

"No rivers were crossed as far as Keobwe. It was in the rainy season that Mankanjeva made this journey. The Chambezi flows towards the setting sun. The streamlets crossed on the way go in an opposite direction. The country is not mountainous, it is very wooded, and the forests are extensive. Canoe is not in use there, but boats are made of basket-work covered with the bark of a tree. They are swam on the Chambezi and in the Ruaha. Meyere is the chief of Urua; it is ten days from this to Usufa; seven from this to Twaga, whose chief is Zunda; six days to Nika, where there are many streams running to the Ruaha; then eight days to Wiwa, a level country; twelve days to Unyamweini; fourteen to Mambe. This is near to Wemba, only one day's distance. A small river from Wemba passes Marungu.

"The people of Urua and those of Uqha frequently fight. Those of Urua are the more powerful of the two. No slaves come from thence, it being too far in the interior. Caravans go beyond Urua for ivory. Urua is a large town governed by the Chief Keconbo. There are other large towns in the neighbourhood of Urua. Kasanga is the Chief of the Uqha, which is on the border of the Tanganyika. Very little ivory is produced in the district of Urua."

Statement of Issa bin Abdullah Kharruso, an ivory merchant, who has just arrived from Ujiji.

I left Ujiji on the 6th October, and went to Sabuse where I remained ten days previous to setting out for the coast; while there I learned that a European, an Englishman, had arrived at

Ujiji. Moussa, a Persian, established at Ujiji, was expecting him when I was at Ujiji.

[No. 2.—Geographical.]

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Clarendon.

My Lord,—On our arrival yesterday at this town, we found that a party of black Arab slave traders was ready to start for Bagamoyo near Zanzibar, and would remain only half a day to allow of our writing. The geographical matter must therefore be short. We could not go round the northern end of Lake Nyassa as we intended, partly because the country had been swept of provisions by Zulu marauders, and partly because I felt sure that the Johanna men would flee at the sight of danger, as they afterwards actually did on mere report, at its southern end. By striking southwards we passed through a depopulated tract of about one hundred miles, but became acquainted with Mataka, the most influential chief on the watershed between the coast and the Lake. His town consists of at least 1000 houses, and the altitude above the sea being over 3000 feet, the climate is cold in July. Some of his people had gone to Lake Nyassa to plunder, without his knowledge, and he had ordered the captives and cattle to be sent back. It was gratifying to find that this was his spontaneous act, and I accidentally found a sight of the party, and found it to consist of fifty-four women and children, a dozen boys, and about thirty head of cattle. We remained a considerable time in his town and longer in his district, which extends down to Lake Nyassa, fifty miles distant. He was very anxious that some of the freed boys from the Nassick school should remain with him, to show the use that could be made of his cattle in agriculture, but I could not prevail on any one to remain. One lad discovered two uncles in the town, but refused to live with them—"how could I remain when I have no mother and no sister," was the invariable answer to the request for him to stop. I promised to endeavour to get some lads from the same school who had acquired a knowledge of Indian agriculture, to show him how to make and use ploughs. Mikaka provided amply for our wants and safety while in his district, but he could not control the Arabs, who have placed two dhows on the Lake, and kept them out of our reach lest we should burn them as slaves. I was therefore forced to go round the southern extremity of the Lake instead of across the middle. There we visited the three most important Walao chiefs, and those who are still the greatest slave traders in the country. I do not know what effect, if any, our protests and explanation will have, but it seemed to be the first time they had heard their conduct condemned. They were very hospitable. And there also some Arabs belonging to a slaving party, who had been plundered of its slaves, came to us, and so wrought on the fears of the Johanna men by tales of the terrible Mafti or Zulus that their eyes actually stood out with terror; they ran away under the sole influence of fear, and left me with only nine Nassick boys. The Johanna men had proved themselves such inveterate thieves on the way that it was a relief to get rid of them!

We had been in Mataka's district from the middle of July till the end of September, and in the beginning of October tried to go westwards so as to avoid the Mafti altogether; but the people "Kataa" or "Kie-massua" were afraid to take up Kirk's range because some Arab slave traders had been driven thence by the exasperated inhabitants. Kataa tried vainly to get carriers for us, and being an old friend he at last turned out with his wives to do the work himself: six stout ladies took up our loads, and soon shamed the young men with their sharp tongues. The range is only the edge of a high plateau, where the people, all Mangauja, have not yet been led into buying and selling each other.

We found them to be equally afraid of the people below, and like all the interior people who have not been in contact with slavery, very kind. I gave a present of cloth, and got ample provisions cooked for supper for the whole party, and for breakfast next morning. The people were supposed to be Maravi, but are in fact Gangaia under different names, as Kautuhwa, Chipeta, Echewa, &c. Their land is high and cold, their huts are plastered all over, even on the roofs, for the sake of heat by night. They are great agriculturists, and so many in number that one village is scarcely even a mile from another. We made short marches, and had a great deal of intercourse with the mountaineers, and possibly our account of the evils of the slave trade may keep them from engaging in it headlong, as most Africans of this race are but too ready to do. The chief who had driven off the Arabs was delighted when I said I wished he would treat in the same manner all slaving parties of whatever colour, but complained that his countrymen would not join him in expelling an invasion. This is true, for each village being independent of every other they have no more cohesion than a rope of sand.

As we went westwards to avoid the Mazite, we turned northwards as soon as we were past the longitude of their country, and nearly walked into the hands of a party of plunderers. We met two villages fleeing from them to some mountains, and went in the same direction, in order to defend ourselves and them, but the Mazite, after plundering the villages to which we were proceeding, turned off to the south-east. As we went northwards we saw more and more of their devastations, and suffered considerably from want of provisions. Crossing the Loangwa and the great valley in which it flows, (the bed of an ancient lake), we entered Lobisa, or country of the Babia, and for the first time got information as to the route the Portuguese followed in going to Cazembe; it is placed by the map-maker very much too far east. We never came upon it, so trod on new ground. It will enable me to form an idea of the way we went if he considers us going westward from Katosa and then northwards till we take up the point where we left off in 1863.

The watershed between the Loangwa and Chambezi was crossed in latitude 10° 34' S.; it had flooded all its banks with clear water, but the lines of trees which showed its actual size were not more than forty yards apart. I think that we are now on the watershed, though not the highest point of it, between Chambezi and Loapula. We have suffered a great deal from gnawing hunger.

The Babia who were among the first natives to engage in slavery have suffered its usual effects; their country is depopulated, and the few inhabitants now living at wide intervals from each other had no provisions to sell. In the Loangwa valley, and also in that of the Chambezi, I had no difficulty in receiving supplies of meat with the rifle, but Lobisa had no animals, and we had hard lines in marching through its dripping forests. We had no difficulties with the natives other than the petty annoyances which are not wanting in even the smoothest life, and certainly not such as an explorer should mean over.

This town (Bembo) has a treble line of stockades and deep ditch round the inner one. The Chief seems a frank, jolly person, and

having cattle we mean to rest with him. We are all very much emaciated, but like certain races of pigs, take on fat kindly. Our severest loss has been all our medicines.

We are 4500 feet above the sea, but having rain every day, feel that we need, like the cattle of the country, the protection of huts.

I regret that my geographical notes must be so scanty, but hope to send fuller information from Tanganyika.

Our progress hitherto has been very slow. The boys cannot go more than seven or eight miles a day with their loads, and that is enough for me too, with a heavy rifle.—I am, &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Bembo, 10-10 S., 30-50 E., February 1st, 1867.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette.)

DESPATCH FROM SIR R. NAPIER.

The following despatch from the Commander-in-Chief to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has been placed at the disposal of the Press:—

"Antalo, March 8.

"Right Honorable Sir,—I have the honour, in continuation of my despatch of the 1st instant, to report, for your information, that I encamped here on March 2, and have since halted while the road towards Ashangee is being made practicable for the passage of mules carrying supplies. In marching from our last encampment to this place, I diverged a little from the direct route, in order to visit the Church of the Holy Trinity, which is situated in the town of Chilikit, about three miles to the south-east of Eikhikil. Chilikit is of interest as having been the favourite residence of Ras Wida Selassie. The church is of the ordinary circular form, but the paintings on its walls are obviously after a European model; one of them represents a female figure wearing a head-dress in the style of Catherine of Aragon. The priests received us, as usual, with extreme courtesy, and showed us a golden chalice, engraved with the Royal Arms of England, but without date or other inscription from which its history could be learned; two crowns of silver-gilt, of handsome workmanship; a copy of the four Gospels bound in silver, with figures of our Saviour, the Virgin, and the Trinity engraved upon it in relief; and two silver crowns measuring upwards of a foot in diameter. The usual formula of excommunication was engraved upon the crosses against any one who should sell or in any way alienate them. It was said that they were the work of an Italian who visited this country between sixty and seventy years ago. Suitable presents were made by me to the church itself, to its chief priest, and to the poor of the neighbourhood.

"The site of our present encampment is just within the southern boundary line of the province of Tigre. The Governor of Antalo, by name Beelatee Gabria Keedan, holds his office under Prince Kasaa. The adjoining district of Wodjerat is governed by its own chief, named Waldee Yasoo, who was formerly the tributary of Prince Kasaa, but has lately transferred his allegiance to Wagham Gobaize. The younger brother of this chief, by name Salawa Baria Georgis, presented himself to General McCreuther, C.B., a few days ago at this place, in order to pay his respects, both in his own and his elder brother's name; he professed every desire to assist our troops in their passage through the country. A rumour had gone abroad that Prince Kasaa was accompanying our army, with a body of his troops in order to punish Waldee Yasoo, and bring him back to his allegiance. This had no doubt reached the ears of Waldee Yasoo himself, and probably is the explanation of the alacrity with which he sent his brother to propitiate us. The rumour was so far founded in truth, that Prince Kasaa had really meditated such a proceeding, but I had induced him to abandon the idea for the present on account of the embarrassment such a movement on his part might have occasioned to us.

"The day after I had encamped at this place, I received a visit from Ashooka, the Chief of a portion of Azuba Gallas. The residence of this chief is at Babbo Tash, only four days' distant from Antalo. The town is a large one, and stands in a populous district, which is said to yield mules in abundance. It is only about twelve miles from our fifth halting place from this, on the way to Ashangee. The Azuba Gallas are Mahomedans, and are constantly in a state of feud with the surrounding Abyssinians. The opportunity of Ashooka's visit was in order to explain to him the objects with which the British Army had entered Abyssinia. He was presented with a sword and a dress, and he returned the same day to his home, full of friendly assurances and promises of assistance in obtaining supplies. I have to-day dispatched Captain Moore, and Meer Akbar Alee, of the Intelligence Department, to join Major Grant, C.B., who proceeded a few days ago in advance towards Ashangee, and have instructed them to open friendly communications, as far as possible, with the Azuba Gallas occupying the districts near our route. This, it is to be hoped, will pave the way for our entering into similar relationship with the Wulla Galla tribes, whose country is situated further on.

"With reference to the reports received within the last few days from Major Grant, copies of which are herewith submitted for your information, I would remark that the opening up of the road towards Ashangee, parts of which are reported to be more difficult than any yet encountered, and almost impracticable for cavalry, is of more than ordinary importance, from the unsettled character of the mixed races which occupy this part of the country, and the several chiefs who are at feud with one another; the powerful Chief Waldee Yasoo oscillating in allegiance between Cassa and Gobaize; expect in the course of a day or two to hear that the road between this and Ashangee has been made passable for laden mules; and the force will then be moved direct to the latter station, a small detachment being left at Antalo pending the arrival of its allotted garrison en route from Zoula.

"The returns of grain and flour purchased made at this place by the Commissariat officers since the 1st instant, which I have the honour to attach for your information, show that a quantity considerably in excess of what was anticipated has been procured. This favourable result has caused so large a drain upon the camp cash-chest that it becomes necessary to be certain of a further supply of money being within reach before advancing with the force. Until the way shall have been opened for our advancing direct to Ashangee it is better to halt here where provisions are abundant than to be detained at any intermediate halting-place where neither grain nor grass are procurable in sufficient quantities.

"The latest reliable intelligence from Magdalla is contained in the letters from Mr.

Later information has shown the distance between Antalo and Ashangee to be less than was at first supposed.

Rassam, of which copies are herewith submitted.

"Wagham Gobaize is said to be now at Ainal, which is about twenty miles to the north-east of his former position at Lallobela. He is reported to have lately visited the Prince of Begemder, and gained there an accession to his forces. I expect soon to hear of his having been joined by M. Munzinger, the envoy dispatched to his camp on the part of our Army, as I had the honour of reporting to you in my last despatch. A report has been received from M. Munzinger of his arrival near Ashangee on the 5th instant; he mentions his having everywhere met with civility from the chiefs and people of the districts through which he passed—I have, &c.,

"R. NAPIER, Lieutenant-General, Commander-in-Chief."

"P.S.—The reports from the Pioneer Force represent the third march from this place to Attala to be much more difficult than was believed, and to require ten to twelve days to make it passable for pack-laden animals.

"The Detachment of Sind Horse which passed over it lost four horses and several baggage animals; their baggage took nearly two days to make the march. I have accordingly determined to take another route which promised to be much less difficult, and shall march with my Head-Quarters and part of the 1st Brigade to-morrow morning."

PRELIMS OF LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM INTERIOR OF ABYSSINIA.

"News has been received of the Europeans in Magdalla up to the 17th February, and of those in the King's camp up to the 11th February. At those dates all were well. Theodore had reached Dalanta safely with all his cannons and mortars. He has now the valley of the Bichilo to cross. It is said that this valley presents a descent and ascent as difficult as those of the Djedda Valley, which he has just crossed, and that he is not likely to reach Magdalla, with his guns and mortars, before the end of March.

"The news that a British force is on its march to Magdalla becomes more and more talked of from day to day in the King's camp, and Theodore himself makes no secret of information having reached him of our movements. He still, however, gives no indication of what policy he means to pursue. He continues to treat all the prisoners with less severity than formerly.

"W. TWEEDIE, Lieut., Political Secretary.

"Antalo, 10th March, 1868."

The pioneer force, under Brigadier-General Field, had just returned from their mad tilt against the hills and precipices around Musmo, and was to set to work on the more westerly and less difficult road on the morrow. But there was no time to wait for improvements being effected, and the column which accompanied the Head-Quarters advanced before a spade had been used, or a single stone removed. In order to get a day's march in advance of the column, the Commander-in-Chief and staff did not halt at Meshak, the first camp beyond Musmo, but proceeded at once to Attala. For a few miles, the native track, though stony and rough, presented no difficulties which a lightly loaded mule might not surmount with ease. But by-and-by, affairs assumed quite a different complexion; a narrow ravine was entered, in the bottom of which flowed a fine stream, with a strip of promising barley on either side; the track, which was literally cased with smooth slippery boulders, was only about three feet wide, and in some places not more than one and a-half; it was bounded on the right by precipices twenty or thirty feet deep, and on the left by the perpendicular mountain side. In many places the conviction forced itself upon one that his horse was far more likely to miss his footing than not, and that the consequences of the slip could hardly be other than serious—a feeling which does not always tend to steady one's nerves or limbs. The wonder, therefore, was not that one or two of the baggage animals should have come to grief, but that fifty per cent. of them should not have been equally unfortunate. Of course there were miraculous escapes. A sower of the 3rd Light Cavalry and his horse were both precipitated over a cliff thirty feet high, and sustained no injury. Were the road less dangerous and difficult, a more lovely ride than that through this ravine could hardly be conceived; it is far more grand and picturesque than up the Baraygudde Pass. The rugged and barren mountain sides contrast strongly with the fertility of the narrow strip of valley below, while the stream to which the track descends every two hundred yards or so is almost completely hid from view by the gigantic willow trees which grow thickly upon its banks, whose afford a grateful shade to the traveller, whose eye soon tires of the dazzling limestone and sandstone rock above. Though Meshak is an extremely pleasant spot, well-sheltered, and well-watered; it has no supplies of grass or grain, and may, perhaps, be more often passed by than occupied, even for a night. So exceedingly steep is the ghaat beyond this, that more than one thousand men had to be set to work upon it before the column could ascend; and after all, the ascent of three miles generally occupied two or three hours and caused the complete break-down of a few mules. Towering above the top of the ghaat is the famous Amba Alachee, the stronghold of the rebel Wulda Yessoo. A more inaccessible place it would be impossible to conceive; no way of access to it is visible, and the scarped rocks all round the summit protect the backs of the soldiers from shot and shell, while they afford every facility for hurling down stones and other missiles upon an invader. The descent of this ghaat is even more tedious than the ascent; stoppages from loads falling off are constant; stones of all sizes, set in motion by some stumbling mule, come shooting down the side with tremendous velocity, and no small amount of acrobatic skill and power is required to avoid the avalanche. On reaching the plain, in which Attala camp is situated, and looking back upon the Amba Alachee ghaat, it is almost impossible to believe that men and mules descended its apparently perpendicular sides in safety; and beyond, at a distance of a hundred yards, the towering Debra Moosa, over which next day's march leads, seems like a wall of solid stone, three thousand feet high. The march from Attala to Mukhun is by far the severest we have yet experienced.

The intervening country consists exclusively of three ranges of lofty and precipitous hills, with a narrow strip of valley between; and seeing that the smallest possible amount of work has been expended on the road—the column merely halting for half an hour to roll aside a few rocks—the ascent and descent of these hills represent so much scrambling rather than marching. Following close upon the trying march from Meshak to Attala, the fatigue of yesterday proved too much for many of the mules, which sank in numbers on the road. I saw at least half a dozen dead or

dying, and ten times that number must have been unfitted for further effective service. Of the seven hundred mules which left Attala at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the majority arrived after 6 o'clock at night; many after 9, and some are dropping in as I write. But for the exhausted condition of the mules, no halt would have been made here to-day—nor perhaps between the Meshak and Magdalla. But now that road-making is all but suspended, it will be found that delays on account of the baggage animals will be absolutely necessary, as no train in the world could hold out for a week against the killing work and irregular feeding of the past three days. The force is probably not far from that stage, however, where all carriage will be disallowed, except so much as is required to carry provisions for the troops on the march.

The advance column will, in all probability, have to bivouac beyond Lat, the tents being brought on at leisure if required. The camps at Musmo, Meshak, Attala, and Mukhun are respectively eight, twelve, and fifteen miles apart, and are all situated in well-watered valleys. Every valley in this part of Abyssinia has its stream. It will be seen from the foregoing that Sir Robert Napier has now attained the highest rate of speed which will be practicable or desirable, till the finish.

News has been received of Theodore's having left Dalanta, and continued his march towards Magdalla, where he is expected to arrive about the 24th of this month. The object in view now is, to overtake his Majesty, if possible, and if not, to prevent his leaving Magdalla. For this purpose the force would be sufficient, his Excellency will push on with the column as fast as he can, Charles Stavely following a day's march behind with another, and General Schneider bringing on the remainder of his brigade as rapidly as possible. A few days would suffice to concentrate these forces, if concentration were considered necessary. As the elephants and guns of the G-14th I.R.A. may not be able to keep pace with the cavalry, infantry, and mountain gun batteries, no attempt will be made to keep them with the Advance Brigade, but they will be allowed to follow up as arrangements can be made for them. As being more mobile, the Rocket Battery and Naval Brigade, and the B-21st R.A. (Mountain Train) have been transferred to the first brigade, and ordered to the front with all haste. I am unable to give the movements of all the regiments composing the force; but it will be sufficient to state that the distribution of March 4th is rapidly being carried out.

Considerable doubt exists as to whether Sir Robert will be able to carry out his present intention in its integrity; but he means at present to have the pioneer force and first brigade under the walls of Magdalla by the first week of April, where the arrival of the heavier munitions of war can be awaited if necessary. And he adopts the surest way of effecting it, by doing almost everything for himself; even mules that are made, every plan that is adopted, and every resolution and order that is promulgated are Sir Robert's own, and are a part of that great plan to which he has adhered so closely and so wisely hitherto, and which he is working out so vigorously and so successfully. The plan of the expedition has been all his own, and the working out of it will be his own too.

MUTINIOUS CONDUCT OF THE 45TH REGIMENT AT ZOULLA.

Zoula, 23rd March.

There has been nothing sensational during the past week, except rumours daily going out regarding the release of the prisoners and Theodore's great army. All the European troops have left this, except a battery of Artillery. Four companies of the 45th Foot under Major Griffin were at Koomaylee on the railway works, two of which have now proceeded to the front. I am sorry to say that the men of the 45th at Koomaylee "struck work" last Monday, 16th. It appears that they had to turn out at half-past 5 every morning to work till a quarter to 12, and again from a quarter to 3 in the afternoon till half-past 5 or 6 in the evening. The work to be performed was carrying sleepers and railway irons a distance of two miles, which every one will admit is most laborious. Also the climate is greatly against Europeans working during the heat of the day. It is well known in the army that when men are working ex-reimentally they are entitled to working pay; still these men have never received any, or been told what they are entitled to. A great deal of grumbling took place, of which the officers took no notice, or would not see to their men's welfare. The consequence was that when the men were being marched off to work on Monday afternoon fifty-nine fell out as "sick," and were taken to hospital, when it was ascertained that nothing was the matter with them. Still they would not work, and all were made prisoners. Next morning Brigadier General Stewart rode in from Zoula, and spoke to the men, saying that it was next to mutiny; still he would not listen to anything the men had to say as to the way Griffin was treated, but left it all to Major Griffin to settle, which he did by giving all ten days' drill. Since then the men are daily going sick and being sent to Zoula. Most of this sick occurrence will give the regiment a bad name during the campaign, which is much to be regretted, as they have worked harder than any other corps in the country, and would not have had a word against them if the officers had only looked after their men's welfare, and seen that they were not kept out of their working pay. It is to be hoped that Sir Robert Napier when he hears of it will give the men justice. I have had an opportunity of inspecting the hospital ship Mauritius and of conversing with a number of the patients. From all accounts it seems to have been a great mistake to have appointed an English staff to these hospitals, as they carry out too much the Home regulations, which the Indian troops are not used to. It would have been far better had Bombay apothecaries and hospital servants been appointed. The men of the Army and Hospital Corps may do very well as orderlies in England, but they are quite unsuited for a tropical climate. They cannot attend to the wants of the patients in the way the native servants do.

THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, May 24.)

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES again opens its mouth. The honorary secretary, Mr. Lackey, M. L. A., announces that a liberal price list for the forthcoming Spring meeting is soon to be issued, and that in that sheet Mr. Bettington will find his want very provided for, since the society is not only prepared to hold an exhibition in September, but a special wool show, should it be desirable, in January or February. We fancy that there will be found to be two opinions respecting this wool show. It will be contended by most of the members, and most of those interested in the growth of wool—who will of course become members—that the fleece is best shown upon the sheep's back. We do not see why the September Show should not answer all the purposes to be secured by a subsequent show of wool, and many more, and we invite Mr. Bettington to give expression to his opinion on the subject. It is very important that the sheep should be shown as well as the wool, and is far better that they should be shown together than apart. The reasons are so obvious that we need not dwell upon them now. During the old road system it answered well enough to bring together the rival flocks where the rival sheep that bore them could not be very well transported; but now that railways are creeping inland, and roads are improving, the sheep may travel as well as their fleeces. Mr. Bayly and his Mudgee friends can no longer resist a Sydney Show, provided it is well got up, and well attended, for the Locomotive whistling for their fine woolled merinos, on Mount Victoria, and will soon be plunging away through the cuttings, among the rocky ledges beyond Bowmore. We hear his Worship the Mayor of Sydney has met the society in the liberal spirit that characterises him, and has promised his best influence to secure them the use of a very desirable site for their shows. This is well. It indicates an appreciation on the part of the Corporation of the efforts being made by the society to make their institution a decided success. It cannot fail to benefit the city in a very unmistakable manner, as all will perceive when two or three meetings have been held. It will prove a great attraction to the country people, and the period of its recurrence will be that at which the inland inhabitants will make it convenient to attend. And since the exhibition is intended to embrace all products, together with the results of skill in all departments of industry, the interest in this annual show cannot fail to be both general and warm. Occurring at a regular period, in a fixed place, the arrangements of exhibitors will be made with respect to it, and its influence will increase year by year.

Our readers will discover, in a column not far away, the report of a meeting to establish a SUGAR-GROWING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY in the Clarence district. We have been favoured with the following private information respecting the same undertaking and the district: "More than a month ago it was resolved to form a sugar-growing association. This attempt was limited to the growth of the cane only. Accordingly a committee was appointed to carry out this object, of which the Rev. J. H. Garven was appointed chairman and secretary. As there were comparatively few canes on the river, and it was anticipated that a large quantity would be planted, the committee forthwith set themselves to ascertain when they could be supplied, and at what rate. They found that plenty were to be had but several circumstances occurred to reduce the number grown to a very small quantity; first, the plants were generally very high-priced; second, we fell in with dishonourable people in our attempt to purchase. One gentleman wrote to us that he would let us have the canes at 5s. per thousand; but when we sent for the quantity we wanted he raised his price to the exorbitant sum of £5 per 1000. We were then obliged to look elsewhere, and this threw us late into the season. Added to these obstacles the season was very dry, and what with its dryness, and the lateness of the period, scarcely one in a hundred took root. In fine" (and this is a very significant fact of the letter) "the residents generally are very poor. They are almost all free selectors, and not a third of them were in circumstances to select. In truth it ought to have been a condition in the new land law that none should be allowed to select till they could show they were possessed of means to pay the first instalment for their land, and maintain themselves at least for a year. This was overlooked and the consequence has been misery to thousands, and great poverty particularly among the settlers here. Many had nothing when they settled. I know some near me that had actually to borrow money to bring them from the Manning River to their selected land. The consequence was that they were obliged for subsistence at once to plunge into the storekeepers' books, and owing to the low price of maize there still are, and paying most exorbitantly for their supplies. Hence we found on calling for applications for canes that the response was very limited. Canes were high, and money scarce. But I am happy to say that things look better, and our prospects brighter this planting season." Our correspondent informs us of a public meeting called last week at Rocky Mouth to ascertain the quantity of acres which could be planted by regular engagement, and to concert measures for getting the machinery for crushing and manufacturing the cane. In consequence of a prevailing impression that maize culture would not do to stand by this meeting was numerously attended and 250 of the 1000 50s. shares were taken up, and 10s. deposit paid, the remainder to be paid in quarterly instalments of 10s. The desire is that the whole may be taken up in the district, but some little hope is expressed that some of the Sydney people will apply for a few, as probably they will when they find that the project is launched with so much spirit. Those persons who have been growing cane for cuttings are doing well. One grower has 50 acres, and can make from 15s. to 25s. per thousand for plants. The stimulus afforded to cane culture by the aforementioned meeting will, it is confidently expected, lead to the planting of several hundreds of acres. This movement of the Lower Clarence Sugar Company is likely to have a very good effect on other districts in the colony. And certainly our best-root growers here have an example before them of what combination—and combination only—can effect. They may also observe that there are difficulties to be overcome in cane-growing as well as in beet-root growing, and that patience and perseverance are as necessary in the one case as in the other. We have but to add that we shall be glad to receive information from the same source of the progress of the company and of the planting. On a former occasion reference was made to the company formed on similar, or co-operative principles, at Oxley Creek, in Queensland. It is hardly necessary to say that the headquarters of the Lower Clarence Company is Grafton, the farmers of Ulmarra,

Lawrence, Carr's Creek, Southgate, all being invited to take part. There is one consideration which shows how desirable it is that the greater part of these shares should be taken up amongst the farmers themselves, and this is, that they may have the direction of their own affairs, and secure a local proprietary. On this point the advice of the *Grafton Observer* is very good.

We gladly direct attention to Mr. Joubert's letter on RICE. The sample which has been forwarded to our office by Mr. Andrew de Mestre shows what may be done. Those who are well acquainted with this product pronounce it to be a Java variety, and further remark that it has been cut very green. No doubt can exist of their being a great deal of land suited to rice culture, and suited to nothing else, and that these may be economically utilised in the manner in which Mr. de Mestre devises. Such rice as the sample before us will always command from £10 to £12 a ton as it is, without husking, so that if he can get two tons of it upon the acre he can scarcely adopt a better crop to grow for profit.

After a delay that is quite incomprehensible, the judges of the wines which competed for the awards of the Maitland show have at length delivered their judgment. We could suppose many reasons for their not having made their awards earlier, but should much like to know what really detained them. In future, it will be desirable for this work to be done beforehand, so that the exhibitors may have the pleasure of showing their prizes at a time when people are inquiring about the subject. Now, the information that the Dalwood Red of 1862 and the Bukkulla Red of 1863-65 got the first prize, falls rather blank; the public does not care much about it. A little forethought will allow of the horse being put before the cart next year.

The *Brisbane Weekly Herald* of the 9th May contains a report of the GROWING CROPS OF QUEENSLAND. The information mainly concerns coffee, cotton, ginger, and sugar. The cultivation of coffee has already commenced. One or two persons are producing seed for more extensive operations. This plant appears to take to the soil and climate very kindly. A beginning too, has been made with ginger, which is found to thrive and make root rapidly in a rich soil composed of vegetable matter and sand. The land should be well drained, but kept in a moistened state artificially, and if possible with manurial water. This plant seems not to like the scorching rays of the sun, but grows best in shaded spots. At Oxley it is stated that most of the farmers have sown a crop of maize after planting cane, so that while the latter is growing they will secure a corn harvest. The report says: "We observed that the ribbon varieties produce more shoots than the Bourbons, and the Otaheitan more than either. If the Otaheitan cane is found to produce equal quantities of sugar with other varieties from a given weight of cane, we should think that an acre would produce more weight of Otaheitan cane than of any other variety, from the stiffness of the cane and the great number that the stool of this variety produces, all of which stand erect to a great height; qualities which will enable the sugar growers to plant this variety of cane much thicker than other varieties." Again: "We observed one field where the plants (except a few) have been lost, owing to the undrained state of the low-lying field on which they were planted. The same field, if thoroughly drained, would produce a crop perhaps superior to any at present growing on the dry banks of the creeks. Water within at least three feet of the surface is quite sufficient to nourish cane during the driest season, as the roots of sugar cane go a great depth into the soil if it is rendered friable by the action of thorough drainage, and free from stagnant water. We have seen, during last summer, all the top leaves of a patch of cane, from a total want of moisture in the soil, becoming quite brown and withered; the canes ceased growing, and made no progress till the first rain came to moisten the soil, the soil being eighteen inches grey loam and eighteen inches stiff clay overlying an impervious quality of rock, a quantity of soil and subsoil that does not retain a particle of moisture during such scorching weather as we experienced during last summer."

PRESERVED MILK.

This article consists of milk from which a considerable portion of the water has been evaporated to the consistency of honey, with the addition of pure sugar; no other foreign substance whatever is introduced. Milk is cheap in New Zealand that there can be no advantage in adulterating it. The process is simply abstracting the watery particles from the milk, and the addition of sugar. Upon the recommendation of Dr. Liebig, bestroot sugar is used, as it is found that its preservative qualities are good, and the price cheaper than cane sugar; in saccharine properties it is as good as the other sugar. It is in the preparation of the canisters, and the quantity of water added; whilst a smaller quantity of water makes it a consistency of cream, and, indeed, the cream will rise to the top. The price of the canister is 1s. 3d., which is equal to half-a-gallon of a very rich quality of milk. The canisters probably cost a penny, and the duty is a penny per canister, which makes the price of milk, as diluted for use, 6d. per quart. For each canister the quantity of sugar is about one-third of a pound, so that less sugar is required when it is used for domestic purposes. The quantity of sugar used in the preparation may be considered by some people objectionable, but when given to young children was beneficial. No doubt, a smaller quantity of sugar would be sufficient to preserve the milk for a moderate time in a climate like that of England, but up to this time no difference in that respect has been made in the preparation, and a large quantity of the quantity below what is now employed might endanger the preservation of the article. Milk is sold in Switzerland by the mass, and 21 masas are equal to our gallon. It is a claim for this milk that it is more wholesome as food for very young children than ordinary milk, on account of its invariably uniform quality; and this is not the case with dairy milk in this water, because the milk of two cows is not of the same quality, and it varies at times in the same cow. In the manufacture of this article the milk is brought merely to the surface and emptied into a large reservoir; and within one hour after, the whole quantity is put under the process of condensation. The preparation of the milk takes place so quickly after its delivery at the works that no change could take place. The manufacturer is situated on the Lake of Zug, a very short distance from Zurich. The Government authorities there are very rigid in their measures as regards the adulteration of food, especially of milk. There have been several instances in which milk sent by the farmers has been rejected by the manager of the works. Each farmer's milk is tested. A sample is set aside to see if the cream rises, in order that they might know he was not cheating them. The sale of the condensed milk is increasing in England. Last month there were sold for home use and shipping as many as 1250 dozen. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Royal Mail, and the Pacific Mail Companies use it in their ships. The milk is sold in tins, and is not broken up, and it is no longer milk. All that is done with this milk by the Swiss Company's process is to deprive it

of the water. Microscopic observation showed that the substance of the milk, after condensation, was unchanged, and analysis of the water abstracted from the milk showed that the original properties of the milk were all retained. After the milk has been placed in the vessel it is heated by steam, and the milk is evaporated in vacuo at a low temperature. The whole process is completed in about two hours. As soon as the gauge indicates that the evaporation is completed, the steam is turned off, and the mass of milk so heated is put into tins and closed up ready for use.—*Mr. Merriam's Evidence before the Food Committee of the Society of Arts.*

A MARANOA DISTRICT.

The Undersecretary has received instructions to SELL by private contract, the above first-class Sheep Station, situated in the Maranoa District, Queensland, having a frontage of 10 miles on each side of the Maranoa Creek, and embracing the whole watershed of the Maranoa Creek, thus insuring a permanent and abundant supply of water. It has an area of 115 square miles of well-grassed country, with abundance of salubrious, and its capabilities are estimated at 30,000 sheep. The improvements comprise a verandah 3-roomed alab house and kitchen, men's huts, washhouse, yards, and all other necessaries for working the station. The stock consists of—2410 ewes, 1480 wethers, 1600 weaners, 1600 rams.

Total—5490, all sound and healthy.

* * * The proprietor being desirous to realise at once, a very low price will be taken for the above stock and station. To any one requiring lightly stocked country the sale of this station affords an unusually favourable opportunity for purchasing.

Terms easy. IRWIN and TURNER, Bell's Chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Homebush Yards. SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Mr. Charles Hughes to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,

210 head of fat cattle, in lots. These are a prime lot of cattle, bred and fattened by Otto Baldwin, Esq.

Homebush Yards. SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Joseph Colet, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush Yards, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,

1100 prime fat sheep, in lots. Terms, cash. Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Pearce and Son to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on TUESDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock,

170 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms, cash. Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from R. House, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on TUESDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock,

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MONDAY, June 1st.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

James Davies and Sons' Manufacture.

Just landed ex Borealis.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Shoepackers, Country Buyers, and Shopkeepers.

MR. M. MOLONY has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Farbury, Brothers, the importers, to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 1st June, at his Rooms, in the Australian Hotel, at 11 o'clock prompt,

A splendid invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed ex Borealis, comprising

Ladies' and Gents' S. S. rivets and sewn

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